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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1941

E.M.V.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 71)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REVISED

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 25, 1941.

Revision of the Federal quarantine and regulations on Dutch elm disease was announced today by the Department of Agriculture to be effective October 1. This revision brings under regulation a few additional counties in New Jersey,

New York, and Connecticut, States included under the quarantine now current. It also places under Federal quarantine parts of Pennsylvania, where infection had been found but heretofore included under State quarantine only. Placing portions of Pennsylvania under Federal regulation will, it is believed, facilitate the movement of restricted articles within regulated areas of the quarantined States.

The revision provides for removing from the regulated area the town of Huntington in Suffolk County, N. Y., and for adding to the area under regulation parts of the counties of Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Susquehanna in Pennsylvania; New London in Connecticut; Burlington and Ocean in New Jersey; and Albany, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Greene, Otsego, and Sullivan in New York.

Provision is made in this revision whereby the Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, may modify restriction of the regulations by making them less stringent upon determination of safety as to pest risk.

B. E. P. Q. 71. Revision of Quarantine and Regulations effective October 1, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine and regulations extends the regulated areas to include parts of nine Pennsylvania counties and additional sections in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York where the Dutch elm disease has been located, including parts of the following newly added counties: New London County, Conn., Burlington and Ocean Counties, N. J., and the New York counties of Albany, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Greene, Otsego, and Sullivan. The town of Huntington, Suffolk County, N. Y., has been removed from the regulated area. The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under authorization contained in the present revision of the quarantine notice, may modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions of the regulations.

SUMMARY

The areas covered by these regulations comprise parts of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania as designated in § 301.71-3.

These regulations prohibit the interstate movement from the regulated areas of all parts of elms of all species, except that elm lumber or products manufactured from or containing elm wood, if entirely free from bark, are exempt from restriction.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement wholly within the regulated area.

Shipments originating outside the regulated area may be moved through the regulated area only on through billing. Restricted articles trucked through the regulated area in summer must be covered.

DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law and having determined that it was necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, to prevent the spread of the Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella ulmi* Buisman (*Graphium ulmi* Schwarz)), a dangerous plant disease not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, on February 20, 1935, promulgated Notice of Quarantine 301.71, Part 301, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and the regulations supplemental thereto, governing the movement of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves,

twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants (unless the wood was entirely free from bark), from any of the above-named States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, §§ 301.71–1–6, inclusive, Part 301, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 71, effective on and after February 25, 1935]. The Secretary of Agriculture, having given a further public hearing in the matter, has determined that it is necessary to revise the quarantine and regulations for the purpose of extending the regulated areas owing to the existence of substantial infections of the Dutch elm disease in Pennsylvania and in additional sections of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, and to make other modifications.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the subpart entitled "DUTCH ELM DISEASE" of Part 301, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 71] is hereby amended effective October 1, 1941, to read as follows:

SUBPART—DUTCH ELM DISEASE

QUARANTINE

§ 301.71. *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, to prevent the spread of the Dutch elm disease. Hereafter, elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants (unless the wood is entirely free from bark) shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the enforcement of the aforesaid regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Dutch elm disease: *Provided further*, That such limitations shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Dutch elm disease therefrom to other parts of the State: *And provided further*, That certain articles classed as restricted herein may because of the nature of their growth or production or their manufactured or processed condition, be exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when, in his judgment, such articles are considered innocuous as carriers of infection: *And provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.71–1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Dutch elm disease.*—The plant disease known as the Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella ulmi* Buisman (*Graphium ulmi* Schwarz)), in any stage of development.

(*b*) *Quarantined area.*—Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Dutch elm disease.

(*c*) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos of § 301.71, as revised.

(*d*) *Moved interstate.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

(*e*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 301.71–2. *Limitation of restrictions to regulated areas.*—Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the first and second provisos to § 301.71, the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said § 301 71 will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

§ 301.71–3. *Regulated areas.*—In accordance with the first and second provisos to § 301.71, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—Fairfield County; towns of Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Harwinton, Litchfield, Morris, New Milford, Roxbury, Thomaston, Torrington, Washington, Watertown, and Woodbury, in *Litchfield County;* all of *New Haven County* except the towns of Cheshire, Madison, Prospect, and Wolcott; and the town of Preston, in *New London County.*

New Jersey.—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren; townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Mansfield, New Hanover, North Hanover, Pemberton, and Springfield, the city of Bordentown, and the boroughs of Fieldsboro and Pemberton, in *Burlington County;* all of *Middlesex County* except the townships of Cranbury and Monroe, and the boroughs of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood; all of *Monmouth County* except the townships of Freehold, Millstone, Neptune, and Wall, and the boroughs of Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Bradley Beach, Brielle, Freehold, Jersey Homestead, Manasquan, Neptune City, Sea Girt, South Belmar, Spring Lake, and Spring Lake Heights; and the township of Plumstead, in *Ocean County.*

New York.—Counties of Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; town of Bethlehem, in *Albany County;* towns of Chenango, Colesville, Conklin, Fenton, Kirkwood, Sanford, and Windsor, in *Broome County;* towns of Afton, Bainbridge, Coventry, and Greene, in *Chenango County;* towns of Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Ghent, Livingston, and Taghkanic, in *Columbia County;* town of Deposit in *Delaware County;* town of Catskill in *Greene County;* town of Unadilla, in *Otsego County;* town of Mamakating, in *Sullivan County;* and all of *Ulster County* except the towns of Benning, Hardenbergh, Kingston, Olive, Shandaken, and Woodstock.

Pennsylvania.—Township of Amity, in *Berks County;* all of *Bucks County* except the townships of Lower Southampton and Upper Southampton; townships of Lower Milford, Salisbury, and Upper Saucon, and the borough of Coopersburg, in *Lehigh County;* townships of Hanover, Pittston, and Plains, city of Wilkes-Barre, and the boroughs of Ashley, Edwardsville, Forty Fort, Kingston, Larksville, Plymouth, Sugar Notch, Warrior Run, and Wyoming, in *Luzerne County;* townships of Middle Smithfield, Smithfield, and Stroud, and the boroughs of Delaware Water Gap, East Stroudsburg, and Stroudsburg, in *Monroe County;* townships of Franconia, Hatfield, Lower Merion, Lower Moreland, Marlboro, New Hanover, Perkiomen, Salford, Upper Hanover, Upper Merion, West Norriton, and that portion of Whitemarsh Township northeast of Stanton Avenue, and the boroughs of Bridgeport, Bryn Athyn, East Greenville, Greenlane, Hatfield, Nar-

berth, Pennsburg, Red Hill, Souderton, West Conshohocken, and West Telford, in *Montgomery County;* townships of Bethlehem, Hanover, Lower Mount Bethel, Lower Saucon, Upper Mount Bethel, and Williams, the city of Easton, and the boroughs of Freemansburg, Glendon, Hellertown, Portland, West Easton, and Wilson, in *Northampton County;* ward 35, in the city of Philadelphia, in *Philadelphia County;* and the townships of Harmony and Jackson, and the borough of Lanesboro, in *Susquehanna County.*

§ 301.71–4. *Control of movement of elm plants and elm products.*—Elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus,* irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, if the wood is not free from bark, shall not be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof.

Plants and plant products enumerated in this regulation may be moved interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to a nonregulated area only when such movement is on through billing: *Provided,* That such movement by truck or other road vehicle may not be made during the period from April 1 to October 31, inclusive, of any 12-month period unless the restricted products contained therein while passing through any regulated area are covered or otherwise protected, to the satisfaction of an inspector, from contamination by insect vectors of the Dutch elm disease.

§ 301.71–5. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of September 1941.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

[Copies of foregoing quarantine sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined States.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 22, 1941, 11:30 a. m.; 6 F. R. 4834.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1941.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated a revision, effective on and after October 1, 1941, of the Dutch elm disease quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 71) and rules and regulations supplemental thereto. The purpose of the revision is to bring under regulation parts of nine Pennsylvania counties, additional sections of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, where the Dutch elm disease has been located, and remove from regulation the town of Huntington, Suffolk County, New York. The quarantine has been further revised to authorize the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions of the regulations.

Copies of the quarantine as revised may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

[Published in the following newspapers: The New York Times, New York, N. Y., September 30, 1941; the Newark News, Newark, N. J., September 30, 1941; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., September 29, 1941; the Times, Hartford, Conn., September 29, 1941.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

B. E. P. Q. 499,
Supplement No. 1—Fourth revision. August 6, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It has been found as a result of additional experiments with treatments for freeing nursery stock and potted plants from the immature stages of the Japanese beetle that the methyl bromide fumigation treatments may be further modified. Accordingly these instructions provide for a temperature of 67° F. instead of 70° as heretofore, for the 2½-hour treatment with a 2-pound dosage; and for 73° under a 2½-hour treatment with a 1½-pound dosage. The diameter of the soil balls in all treatments is placed at a maximum of 14 inches instead of 12 inches as heretofore.

§ 301.48–b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle. Treatment authorized.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48] subsection (1) (5) of § 301.48b[1] [on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby further modified effective August 9, 1941, to read as follows:

(5) *Methyl bromide fumigation*

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(i) Fumigation of plants, with or without soil

Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher:

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)	Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
	Hours	*Pounds*		*Hours*	*Pounds*
1. 73° F	2½	1½	5. 57° F	3½	2½
2. 67° F	2½	2	6. 54° F	4	2½
3. 63° F	2½	2½	7. 50° F	4½	2½
4. 60° F	3	2½			

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

[1] This section was originally issued as § 301.48a.

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 14-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 14 inches in diameter nor thicker than 14 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together. Treatments 2 and 3 may be employed in fumigating packaged plants prepared in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Varieties of plants.—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally, is subject to continual expansion and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subsection (1) (5) (ii) of § 301.48b [p. 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore.

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, revised, dated April 11, 1941.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of August 1941.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 12, 1941, 1:24 p. m.; 6 F. R. 4055.]

BEETLE RESTRICTIONS ON VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SHIPMENTS END FOR SEASON

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 8, 1941.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season by an order effective today, the Department of Agriculture announced. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind moved via refrigerator car or motortruck from the areas of heavy beetle flight. The order, issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, releases the fruits and vegetables from this requirement nearly 5 weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

The areas of heavy flight include Delaware, the District of Columbia, and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when the beetles are in active flight, and results of field surveys show that adults of the Japanese beetle have decreased to a point where it does not seem advisable to continue the fruit and vegetable inspection and certification requirement the rest of this season. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after the active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated areas.

There is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this order.

B. E. P. Q. 516. Effective September 8, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE BY ADVANCING THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS UNDER § 301.48-5 OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE TO SEPTEMBER 8 FOR THE YEAR 1941

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits

and vegetables from the regulated areas. Therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the fourth proviso of § 301.48, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], it is ordered that the restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables imposed by § 301.48–5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 48, revised effective February 12, 1941, be removed effective on and after September 8, 1941. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in § 301.48–5 from October 16 to September 8, 1941, and applies to this season only.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of September 1941.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 9, 1941, 11:10 a. m.; 6 F. R. 4653.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 22, 1941.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 301.48–5, rules and regulations, Notice of Quarantine BEPQ-48, on account of the Japanese beetle, from the entire regulated area defined in section 301.48–3 of the rules and regulations.

Postmasters may, therefore, until June 15, 1942, accept fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables, when properly packed, without being accompanied with a certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine, except that the certificate exemption applies to interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables from Accomac and Northampton Counties in Virginia only until June 1, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture points out there is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this order.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 515. July 8, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE BY AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF LIMITED PERMITS FOR CERTAIN RESTRICTED ARTICLES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.45, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 45 on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth], § 301.45–4 is hereby amended, effective July 15, 1941, by the addition of the following sentence to subsection (d):

§ 301.45–4 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates of inspection.*

* * *

(d) *Forest products and stone and quarry products.*

* * *

Forest products such as shavings or sawdust may be authorized interstate movement to such processing or manufacturing plants in nonregulated areas as may be designated by authority of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for manufacturing or processing or treatment under either of the following conditions: (1) Under a certificate of inspection issued by the inspector upon determination that the materials do not represent a hazard of spread of infestations; or (2) under a limited permit to the consignor, the issuance of which will be conditioned upon agreement that he will comply with such sanitation provisions with respect to methods of handling at point of origin and production, and conditions of shipment, as may be required by an inspector, and upon agreement by the consignee that he will comply with such sanitation provisions with respect to methods of handling at destination as may be required by an inspector.

* * *

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of July 1941.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register July 16, 1941, 11:49 a. m.; 6 F. R. 3512.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

LOW-TEMPERATURE TREATMENT AUTHORIZED FOR MEXICAN FRUITFLY IN TEXAS COUNTIES

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1941.

The Mexican fruitfly Federal quarantine on grapefruit and oranges in the regulated area in Texas has been modified to allow treatment by a low-temperature process as a condition of certification for shipment out of the area, the United States Department of Agriculture said today. The area includes the counties of Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, LaSalle, Webb, Willacy, and portions of Jim Wells County.

Owing to the wide acceptance by the citrus-fruit industry in Texas of the vapor-heat method of treatment for the fruitfly there is little occasion for the use of the low-temperature method.

For those who desire to employ that treatment, however, the administrative instructions just issued by the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine provide for cooling the fruit until the approximate center reaches 33° F. and holding it at or below that temperature for 18 days, or cooling it to 34° for 20 days, or to 35° for 22 days.

The vapor-heat treatment method, authorization for which is continued in the current instructions issued as Circular B. E. P. Q. 472 revised, effective September 25, provides for heating the fruit for 14 hours, during which time the temperature shall be raised to 110° F. and maintained at or above that temperature for the last 6 hours of such treatment.

B. E. P. Q. 472 revised,
Superseding P. Q. C. A.'s 329 and 330. Effective September 25, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY

TREATMENTS AUTHORIZED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of circular B. E. P. Q. 472 has the twofold purpose of bringing the citations of authority into line with the current regulations of the Mexican

fruitfly quarantine, and of providing authorization for the low-temperature method of sterilization for the Mexican fruitfly for those in the citrus-fruit industry in Texas who desire to employ that method. Of the two heat-treatment methods authorized in the previous issue of the circular, only one is in current use, and authorization for this treatment as specified below is therefore continued with no change in method, other than the recommendation that in the use of wax or paraffine, applications of such material be made only after sterilization.

§ 301.64–4a *Administrative instructions—Treatment of grapefruit and oranges for the Mexican fruitfly.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by subsection (*e*) of § 301.64–4, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 4 of the regulations (third revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the Mexican fruitfly quarantine], the methods of sterilization specified below are hereby authorized, effective September 25, 1941, as a condition of the issuance of permits for interstate movement of grapefruit and oranges.

(a) *Vapor-heat method.*—Heating the fruit for a period of not less than 14 hours during which time the fruit shall be raised to a temperature of 110° F. at the approximate center of the fruit and shall be maintained at or above that temperature for the last 6 hours of such treatment.

While no specifications as to the exact methods and equipment for obtaining these conditions are prescribed, the air within the room shall be maintained at the temperature and under the humidity conditions required by the supervising inspector. Available information clearly indicates that by the application of dry heat the required temperatures cannot be reached without injury to the fruit. To prevent such injury it is necessary to maintain a very high humidity throughout the period of treatment. In the tests where successful performance was obtained, live steam as the source of heat was applied in such a way as to secure as nearly as possible a uniform distribution of steam-heated air so directed as not to discharge directly on the fruit. The air temperature ranged from 110° to 112° F. and the air was very moist. The fruit was held in field boxes stacked four boxes high and without special means of separating the boxes in each stack. The experiments indicate that the fruit should be sterilized after coloring, if this is necessary, and before packing for shipment, and then cooled down to a temperature around 45° F. as soon as possible after sterilizing. Wax or paraffine, either dry or in solution, should not be applied to this fruit before sterilization.

(b) *Low-temperature method.*—(1) Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit reaches a temperature of 33° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 18 days.

(2) Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit reaches a temperature of 34° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 20 days.

(3) Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit reaches a temperature of 35° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 22 days.

Such treatments as specified in (a) and (b) above are authorized in sterilization or refrigeration plants in the regulated area which are approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The Bureau will approve only those plants which are adequately equipped to handle and sterilize the fruit. Such sterilization will be done under the supervision of inspectors of the Bureau. These inspectors should at all times be given access to fruit while in process of sterilization.

While the results of the experiments so far conducted have been successful, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in operation may result in injury to fruit. In authorizing the movement of fruit sterilized in accordance with the above requirements, it is understood that the Department does not accept responsibility for fruit injury.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of September 1941.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 25, 1941, 11:03 a. m.; 6 F. R. 4897.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 496, Revised.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PLUNGING AND GROWING BEDS AND THEIR MAINTENANCE UNDER BEETLE-FREE CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS OF THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE

AUGUST 25, 1941.

Nursery stock with soil attached is eligible for certification for movement from areas under quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle, provided it has been grown and maintained under beetle-free conditions, or has been otherwise treated, as specified in paragraph (*b*) of regulation 5 of Quarantine No. 72.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and cooperating State officials are attempting to reduce beetle populations as drastically as possible in all infested areas by the application of intensive control measures in the vicinity of nurseries and other establishments dealing in regulated products. However, unless or until eradication is accomplished, such suppressive measures within themselves do not and cannot adequately protect nurseries or other establishments within a generally infested area from being exposed to infestation, and additional action on the part of the nurserymen is necessary.

In order to establish and maintain an infestation-free status in nurseries or units of nurseries located within a generally infested area, approved beetle-proof barriers must be constructed by the nurserymen to protect plunging beds and growing areas, and adequate sanitary and protective measures must be taken to maintain such barriers in an effective status. Barriers must be supplemented by precautionary measures against the artificial introduction of beetles into such protected areas and insecticidal treatments as specified by authorized inspectors should be applied.

B. E. P. Q. 496, issued April 28, 1939, provided information on the construction of barriers approved at that time. Subsequent research indicates that barriers of a less expensive construction will furnish adequate protection. The following types of units and barriers are therefore suggested as a means of providing protection against natural infestation by the white-fringed beetle.

RAISED PLUNGING OR GROWING BEDS

Beds or benches, indoors or outside, must be used, which are at least 12, preferably 18 inches, above the ground, the legs or supports of which are protected by approved oil or other barriers, and which are maintained in a manner satisfactory to an authorized inspector. * * *

GROWING BEDS INCLUDING ENTIRE NURSERIES OR PORTIONS THEREOF

Heeling-in or growing areas should be enclosed within approved barriers. * * * The areas contained therein must, at the time of erection of barrier, be known to be free of infestation or must be treated in approved manner under the supervision of an inspector.

No plants with soil, and no soil or other materials restricted by the regulations of the white-fringed beetle quarantine which have not been produced under approved sanitation conditions or which have not been given approved treatment, may subsequently be placed in such protected areas.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

B. E. P. Q. 503, Third Revision, Superseding Circulars B. E. P. Q. 486 and 489.

Effective September 11, 1941

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Instructions as to various methods of treatment of plants in pots, or in soil balls, and of potting soil, as previously authorized in Circulars B. E. P. Q.

486, 489, and 503, are brought together in the present revision of this circular. In addition, the instructions as to treatment of balled nursery stock by methyl bromide solution as specified in paragraph (ii) of subsection (b) are somewhat modified as to treatments within the regulated areas other than New Orleans and vicinity. All treatments apply to both species of white-fringed beetles, *Pantomorus leucoloma* Boh. and *P. peregrinus* Buch., and are uniformly applicable to all regulated areas except the methyl bromide solution treatment of balled nursery stock, the specifications of which vary for the New Orleans area because of the type of soil in that locality. This circular supersedes all instructions in Circulars B. E. P. Q. 486 and 489, and previous issue of 503.

§ 301.72–5c[2] *Administrative instructions—Treatments authorized.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by subsection (*a*) of § 301.72–5, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Regulation 5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle], the following methods of treatment for plants in pots, or with soil balls, and potted soil, are hereby authorized effective September 11, 1941, when carried out under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*a*) *Plants in pots or in soil balls.*—(1) *Methyl bromide fumigation at atmospheric pressures.*—(i) Fumigation must be done with methyl bromide at a dosage of 1 pound per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the plants, for a period of 4 hours, the soil masses and the air in the fumigation chamber to be at a temperature of not less than 85° F.

(ii) Such fumigation shall apply only to those plants in 3-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not greater than 3 inches in diameter when spherical or thicker than 3 inches if not spherical, and the plants shall be stacked on racks so that the gas mixture can have access to all sides of the pots or the soil balls.

(iii) The fumigation shall be done in a tight chamber with gas-tight doors.

(iv) After the chamber is loaded and closed, the appropriate amount of methyl bromide shall be volatilized therein, and the air-gas mixture shall be circulated by means of a fan or blower throughout the entire 4-hour fumigation period.

(v) The use of a fumigation chamber, lined with sheet metal throughout and with a metal-covered door closing against gaskets and held tightly in place by refrigerator door fasteners, is recommended.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum.*—(i) Fumigation under partial vacuum equivalent to at least 24.5 inches of mercury must be done with a dosage of 4 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of chamber space, including the space occupied by the commodity, with an exposure of 1½ hours, the vacuum to be maintained throughout the entire period.

(ii) The temperature of the soil balls shall be 75° F. or above, and the diameter of the soil balls shall be not greater than 11 inches if spherical, or thicker than 11 inches if not spherical.

(iii) The fumigant-air mixture shall be circulated in the fumigation chamber by means of a fan the first 15 minutes of the exposure period to mix the vaporized fumigant thoroughly with the air in the chamber and bring it in contact with the surface of the soil balls. The soil balls shall be washed with one or more changes of air at the end of the exposure period.

(iv) A standard vacuum fumigation chamber which can be closed tight and will withstand an external pressure of at least one atmosphere is required. A vacuum pump of sufficient capacity to reduce the pressure within the vacuum chamber to the equivalent of 3 inches of mercury (a 27-inch vacuum at sea level) in not more than 20 minutes is necessary.

(3) *Methyl bromide solution.*—(i) *Treatment method.*—(Applicable to all regulated areas.)

(*a*) The soil balls around the roots of plants must be buried in sand and plunged in boxes or trays which are watertight and approximately 1 foot deep.

(*b*) A 2-inch space filled with sand shall be provided between the soil balls, also above and beneath them.

(*c*) Such soil balls shall be treated with a solution of methyl bromide and alcohol at a concentration of 0.3 percent methyl bromide and 0.6 percent denatured ethyl alcohol by volume in water. The solution is to be prepared by first mixing the methyl bromide and alcohol together and then adding this mixture to the water and mixing thoroughly.

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[2] Superseding §§ 301.72–5a and b.

(*d*) The aqueous solution of methyl bromide and alcohol shall then be applied evenly over the surface of the sand around the plants at the rate of 40 gallons per 100 square feet of surface area by means of a sprinkling can or sprayer.

(ii) *Type of material, exposure, and temperature.*—(*a*) In Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, Saint Bernard Parish, and regulated parts of Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, La., the treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 7 inches in diameter, nor greater than 7 inches in thickness when not spherical. After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 8 hours. The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 65° F.

(*b*) In all regulated areas other than Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, Saint Bernard Parish, and regulated parts of Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, La., the treatment shall be applied to soil balls not greater than 8 inches in diameter nor greater than 8 inches in thickness when not spherical. After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 6 hours. The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 62° F.

(*c*) *Potting soil.*—(1) *Carbon disulphide fumigation.* (i) Potting soil shall be treated in a container with carbon disulphide at a dosage of 2 pounds per cubic yard of soil for a period of 48 hours.

(ii) The grade of carbon disulphide shall be comparable to U. S. P. grade having a specific gravity of 1.25 at 68° F.

(iii) The container shall be tight, preferably lined with sheet metal, and shall have a tight cover or be covered with a tarpaulin immediately after the fumigant is applied. The container shall not be more than 36 inches deep.

(iv) The soil shall be friable, and wet soil shall not be treated by this method. The fumigant shall be applied to the soil in holes 3 inches deep, the dosage to be evenly divided among holes 1 foot apart over the surface of the soil, and the fumigant shall be covered with soil as soon as it is applied.

(v) The temperature of the soil shall not be lower than 40° F. during the entire time of treatment.

(vi) The condition of the soil and the apparatus used and the method of application of the fumigant must meet with the approval of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation.*—(i) Potting soil must be treated in a container with methyl bromide in a dosage of 40 cubic centimeters of methyl bromide per cubic yard of soil for a period of 48 hours.

(ii) The sides, bottom, and seams of the container shall be tight, preferably lined with sheet metal, and shall have a tight cover or be covered with a tarpaulin immediately after the fumigant is applied.

(iii) The condition of the soil and the apparatus used and the method of application of the fumigant must meet the approval of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(3) *Heat treatment.* (i) Live steam, under pressure of 80 pounds or more per square inch, shall be applied through a grid of perforated pipes at the bottom of the sterilizing box or truck body containing the soil, for a period of 45 minutes or until all parts of the load reach a temperature of 200° F.

(ii) The grids shall be constructed of 1-inch pipes, perforated with holes 1/32 inch in diameter on the upper side and connecting at one end to a manifold into which the steam is introduced.

(iii) The layer of soil in the sterilizing box shall not be more than 2 feet, 6 inches deep.

(*c*) *Disclaimer.*—There has been opportunity to test these treatments on only relatively few varieties of plants and in authorizing the movement of potted plants, nursery stock, or potting soil fumigated according to the requirements stated above, it is understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in the event of injury to either plants or operators.

(*d*) *Caution.*—(1) *Methyl bromide.*—Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation of plants or potting soil. It is a poison and the operators should use approved gas masks when exposed to the gas in concentrations used in fumigation, or while preparing the solution. The plants in the fumigation chamber should be well aerated by blowing air through them, and the room

adequately ventilated before it is entered. After fumigating the potting soil by methyl bromide the cover should be removed and the soil allowed to become aerated.

(2) *Carbon disulphide.*—Carbon disulphide is a blood poison, but poisoning by this chemical is rare. Exposure to the vapor may cause giddiness and headache. When these symptoms develop, the individual should get into the open air.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1941.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 9, 1941, 11:10 a. m.; 6 F. R. 4653.]

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

REVOCATION OF OREGON PLANT QUARANTINE RELATING TO STRAWBERRY PLANTS FROM CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 18, 1941.

Oregon Plant Quarantine Orders No. 13 and 14 (A series) pertaining to Strawberry Yellows have been revoked, effective at once.

This amends the list of Oregon State Plant Quarantines dated September 11, 1940, published in the Postal Bulletin of September 17, 1940, and on page 16 of the October 1940 Supplement to the Postal Guide,[3] and removes the Oregon restrictions on the acceptance of parcels containing strawberry plants in the State of California and Josephine County, Oreg.

Postmasters will please, therefore, make the necessary correction and be guided accordingly.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MODIFICATION OF MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 24, 1941.

The State Plant Board of Mississippi has established a quarantine under the provisions of the law embodied in section 596, P. L. and R., designed to prevent the dissemination of black rot, stem rot, nematodes, sweetpotato weevil, and other injurious pests of the sweetpotato which restricts the shipment of the hosts of these diseases and pests from one point to another within the State of Mississippi.

Under the quarantine no shipments of sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants or vines may be accepted for mailing unless there is attached to each container a certificate tag and each bundle of one hundred plants is tied with a valid certificate tape issued by the Mississippi State Plant Board showing compliance with the State plant-quarantine laws or regulations pertaining to injurious pests.

You will please, therefore, take the necessary steps to prevent the acceptance of such material except when having the required certificate tag or certificate tape attached.

You are also reminded of the Mississippi State quarantine and regulations relating to the shipment of sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, draws, and slips and morning-glory plants or parts thereof from other States into Mississippi as set forth in the notices of this Bureau dated April 7, 1937, May 7, 1940, and March 28, 1941, which have been published in the Supplements to the Postal Guide.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

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[3] See S. R. A. No. 144, July–September 1940, pp. 73–76.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

ANNAND NAMED CHIEF, HOYT ASSOCIATE CHIEF, OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE BUREAU

[Press notice]

AUGUST 15, 1941.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today announced the appointment of P. N. Annand as Chief and Avery S. Hoyt as Associate Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Both appointments are effective August 16. Dr. Annand succeeds Lee A. Strong, who died June 2, 1941.

Dr. Annand, who has been one of the assistant chiefs of the Bureau, was born in Telluride, Colo., in 1898. He was graduated with a B. S. degree in 1920 from Colorado Agricultural College, where he specialized in entomology. He received an M. A. degree in entomology from Leland Stanford University in 1922, and a Ph. D. in zoology and botany from Stanford in 1928.

Before joining the Department of Agriculture staff in 1929, Dr. Annand did research work on sugar beet insects for a sugar company from 1920 to 1921, and was on the staff of San Mateo Junior College from 1922 to 1929. During the latter part of that time he was head of the college's department of biological sciences.

From 1934 until 1937 Dr. Annand was head of the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In 1937 he was appointed research assistant to the chief of the Bureau. In April 1939 he was named an assistant chief of the Bureau.

Dr. Annand is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America, and the Washington Entomological Society.

Mr. Hoyt also was an assistant chief of the Bureau. He was born in San Diego, Calif., on September 16, 1888. He graduated with the B. S. degree from Pomona College in 1910. He held various positions under the State Department of Agriculture of California and was made Assistant Director in 1929 and Director in 1931, in which year he severed his connection with the State Department of Agriculture and became assistant chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, of the United States Department of Agriculture, which position he held until the consolidation of that Bureau in 1934 with the former Bureau of Entomology into the present Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Memorandum No. 931. August 19, 1941

DESIGNATING CHIEF AND ASSOCIATE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Dr. P. N. Annand and Mr. Avery S. Hoyt have been appointed as Chief and Associate Chief, respectively, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, effective August 16. Dr. Annand succeeds the late Dr. Lee A. Strong.

Dr. Annand, who has been one of the assistant chiefs of the Bureau since 1939, has been with the Bureau since 1929. He was born in Telluride, Colo., in 1898. He was graduated with a B. S. degree in 1920 from Colorado Agricultural College, specializing in entomology, and with M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Leland Stanford university in 1922 and 1928. Before coming with the Department he was engaged in sugar beet insects research work and later was a member of the staff of the San Mateo Junior College.

Mr. Hoyt has been one of the assistant chiefs of the Bureau since 1934. He was born in San Diego, Calif., in 1888. He graduated with a B. S. degree from Pomona College in 1910. He held various positions in the State Department of Agriculture of California.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary.

B. E. P. Q. 382, Revised, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

AUGUST 28, 1941.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

Decree No. 50:941, issued June 4, 1941, at Montevideo, and published in the Diario Oficial June 27, 1941, changes the decree of January 10, 1934, regulating the importation of seed potatoes, as follows:

Article 1. All shipments of potatoes which are imported into the country for seed purposes must be accompanied by certificates of origin and health, in which it shall be affirmed:

(a) That the tubers came from areas practically free from the following diseases and insects: *Synchytrium endobioticum* Schilb., *Spongospora subterranea* Johns., *Phthorimaea operculella* Zell., (Tina de la papa), and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.

(b) That the tubers must be free from other serious parasitic diseases, allowing a certain margin of tolerance for innocuous infections. In particular, with reference to scab and potato tuber moth, distinction should be made between:

(1) Powdery scab caused by *Spongospora subterranea* Johns., the presence of which will render the shipment useless for seed.

(2) Black scab, *Rhizoctonia violacea* Tul., the presence of which will require a previous disinfection of the tubers intended for seed.

(3) Common scab caused by *Oospora* (*Actinomyces*) *scabies* Thax., which may be allowed in a small proportion, no greater than 5 percent of the number of tubers, and not found infecting more than 10 percent of the surface.

(4) Potato tuber moth, *Phthorimaea operculella* Zell., may be admitted whenever on arrival in the country, the number of tubers infested is no greater than 1 percent, and in such cases the tubers must be subjected to disinfection.

No changes have been made in the texts of articles 2, 3, and 4 of the decree of January 10, 1934, and article 2 is again in force.

In accordance with the new decree, article 1 under "Regulations Governing the Importation of Seed Potatoes," on page 5 of B. E. P. Q. 382, Revised, should be replaced by the new article 1 as above, and the "Note" following article 2 on page 6 should be stricken out, as the temporary suspension of article 2 has been lifted.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 411, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

JULY 28, 1941.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINES NO. 2 (COFFEE) AND NO. 7 (BANANA) REVISED

In two orders of the Secretary of Agriculture and Development, dated March 19, 1941, Exterior Quarantine No. 2 of July 17, 1927, and Exterior Quarantine No. 7 of November 17, 1940, were repealed, and the following Exterior Quarantines were substituted.

Exterior Quarantine No. 2.—Coffee plants, etc., on account of the coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag. (*S. hampei* Fen.).

ARTICLE 1. An absolute (prohibitory) quarantine is hereby established on coffee plants, their parts, organs, and natural products, coming from foreign countries.

ART. 2. Accordingly the entry of the aforesaid products is not permitted either for consumption or for transit.

ART. 3. Entry of such products is permitted only for the purpose of scientific investigation.

(Supersedes Exterior Quarantine No. 2—Coffee, page 13, B. E. P. Q. 411.)

Exterior Quarantine No. 7.—Banana plants, etc., on account of the Panama or wilt disease, *Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.

ARTICLE 1. An absolute (prohibitory) quarantine is hereby established on banana plants of any species, their parts, organs, and natural products, produced in foreign countries.

ART. 2. Accordingly the entry into Mexico is not permitted of the aforesaid products either for consumption or transit.

ART. 3. The above products are permitted entry into Mexico only for the purpose of scientific investigation.

(Supersedes Exterior Quarantine No. 7—Banana Plants, page 16, B. E. P. Q. 411.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 442, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA

SEPTEMBER 17, 1941.

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FROM THE UNITED STATES PROHIBITED

[Order in Council No. 862]

The importation of citrus material (including fruit) from the United States of America is prohibited, due to the prevalence of citrus canker (*Phytomonas citri*) in that country. (Governor in Council, June 8, 1937.)

IMPORTATION OF RAW COFFEE SEVERELY RESTRICTED

[Order in Council No. 646]

The importation of raw coffee from all countries on the continent of South America is prohibited, and the importation of raw coffee from all other countries is likewise prohibited, provided that the Director of Agriculture may authorize the importation of any particular consignment from the latter countries, if he is satisfied that it is the produce of a country in which the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr.) is unknown. (Governor in Council, November 9, 1937.)

IMPORTATION OF PADDY RICE RESTRICTED

[Order in Council No. 422]

The importation of rice seed (padi) without written authorization of the Director of Agriculture is prohibited. (Governor in Council, August 17, 1938.)

IMPORTATION OF BROOMCORN RESTRICTED

[Order in Council No. 247]

Due to the presence of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) in Canada and the United States of America, the importation of broomcorn therefrom is permitted only when accompanied by a fumigation certificate issued by an authority approved by the Director of Agriculture. (Governor in Council, August 14, 1939.)

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 455, Revised, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF BERMUDA

AUGUST 14, 1941.

AMENDMENT OF BANANA PROHIBITION

An amendment of Bermuda bylaws regulating the control of plant diseases and pests ordered by the Board of Agriculture June 10, 1941, and approved by the Governor-in-Council July 9, 1941, changes the import status of bananas, plantains, etc., from restricted to prohibited.

Consequently, the line beginning "Bananas" under article 12 on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 455, revised, should, in accordance with this amendment, be changed to read as follows:

"Bananas, plantains (*Musa* spp.): All parts including the fruit."

The other prohibited items remain unchanged.

The lines beginning "Banana fruit" under article 13 on the same page should be deleted in view of the amendment to article 12.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 471, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

JULY 25, 1941.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING TOMATO SEED

By Proclamations No. 65 and No. 87, 1941, the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa has amended the Schedule of Proclamation No. 286 of 1936 to provide for the entry of tomato seed from areas not infected with the bacterial canker of tomato.

The paragraph entitled "Tomato Seeds" on page 8 of B. E. P. Q 471 should be amended to read as follows:

"Tomato seeds (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill.) from Germany, Italy, North America, or any country where bacterial canker of tomato (*Aplanobacter michiganense* E. F. Sm.) occurs: Import permit required; must be accompanied by an official certificate stating that the seed was produced by plants officially inspected in the field and found free from that disease, or that the seed was produced in an area where the said disease does not occur."

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1941, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Ana Arvizu	Douglas, Ariz	26 peaches	$0.50
Mrs. Guadalupe Bergan	Nogales, Ariz	2 mangoes and 1 papaya	1.00
Artemisa Arvizu de Gonzales	do	9 mango seeds, 5 miscellaneous plants, and 34 miscellaneous bulbs.	2.00
Caolinia M. Lopez	Calexico, Calif	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. J. S. de Merdez Juana	San Ysidro, Calif	3 mangoes	1.00
Francisco H. Olivo	do	10 mangoes	3.00
Mrs. Dolores M. de Valenzuella	do	7 mangoes	2.00
Teodoro Garza	Brownsville, Tex	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Agusto C. Mascono	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Valeriono Silva	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Ernesto Romero	do	12 mangoes	1.00
Romona Bernal de Cano	do	2 oranges, 2 quinces, and 1 avocado with seed.	1.00
Jose Martinez	do	14 lily bulbs	1.00
Lorenzo Raiz	do	4 tuna fruit	1.00
Ernesto Gonzales Salinas	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Valentine Llamos	do	1 guava	1.00
Gumercino Garcia	do	5 pears	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Sanjuana Castro de Garcia	Brownsville, Tex	1 pomegranate	(1)
Estaban Vela	do	2 avocados with seed	$1.00
Matea Ramirez	Del Rio, Tex	1 avocado	1.00
Catarino Arismendez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Nestora Martinez de Arrelano	do	13 peaches	1.00
Maria Torres de Castaneda	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 plant	1.00
Maria de la Luz	do	do	1.00
Maria de Jesus Sanchez	do	10 plants	1.00
Luz Rivas de Elizondo	do	4 avocados and 8 peaches	1.00
Eulalia Gonzales	do	27 figs	1.00
Josefa Mata Garcia	do	6 pomegranates	1.00
E. S. Lozano	do	5 oranges	1.00
Josefa E. Zendeja-Avilis	do	25 pomegranates and 1 quince	1.00
Eduardo Porter	do	2 oranges and 2 guavas	1.00
Gilberto Flores Chapa	do	4 pomegranates, 2 pears, and 2 quinces.	1.00
Maria de Jesus Estran	do	6 avocado seed	1.00
Genara Sustaita	do	5 pears	1.00
Jesus Borrego	do	2 avocados	1.00
Francisca Garza de Cavazas	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Arredondo Epigmenio	do	22 peaches	1.00
Siria Valdes Torres	do	5 avocados	1.00
Felis H. DeCastro	do	9 peaches	1.00
Maria L. Garcia	do	1 plant	1.00
Estella de la Rosa	do	2 avocados	1.00
Sacarro Renteris	do	2 quinces	1.00
Nicolassa Sanchez de Calderon	do	4 avocados	1.00
U. Pina Garcia	do	2 apples	1.00
Mauro Pedilla	do	1 quince	1.00
Manuel Jimenez	do	14 nodes sugarcane	1.00
Petra Castro de Dominguez	El Paso, Tex	1 mango, 1 pomegranate, and 80 figs.	1.00
Carmen Medina Solis	do	2 plants in soil and 18 canna rootstocks.	1.00
Carmen Alvarez Arias	do	1 mango	.10
Mrs. L. H. Moore	Hidalgo, Tex	4 mangoes	1.00
Claudio Robledo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Higurio Almenderrez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Marie Torrez	do	6 pomegranates and 3 quinces	1.00
Gumoro Verver	do	6 avocados	1.00
Eugenio Garza	do	4 avocados	1.00
Ignacia Moya	do	3 avocados	1.00
Gumecindo Zuniga	do	7 avocados	1.00
Aulalio Villareal	do	2 avocados	1.00
L. B. Rogers	do	3 avocados	1.00
Pablo Angiano	do	4 avocados	1.00
Noe Pena	do	5 avocados	1.00
Isabel Segura	do	6 quinces, 5 peaches, and 1 pomegranate.	1.00
Eulogio Gonzales	do	1 peach and 1 apple	1.00
Albina de Leon	do	1 avocado	1.00
Timotea Pena	do	4 avocados	1.00
Francisca Maldonado	do	4 peaches	1.00
Luz Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
Tomas Moroles	do	do	1.00
Herlinde Tovar	do	5 avocados	1.00
Maria de la Luz Gonzales	do	1 plant	1.00
Genoveva Herrera de Gonzalez	do	3 plants	1.00
Feliz Mazon	Laredo, Tex	4 peaches	1.00
Josefina Robles	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Blanche Handy	do	1 mango	1.00
Petra Gonzales Regina	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Amelia Trevino de Villalobos	do	3 avocados	1.00
Maria Guadalupe Trevino	do	2 avocados	1.00
Dolores Miranda Villalobos	do	1 avocado	1.00
Carmen Villalobos	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Zamora	do	1 mamey	1.00
Refugio Morales	do	4 plants	1.00
Guadalupe Juarez	do	14 plants	1.00
Mercer Clinton	do	2 oranges	1.00
Andrea G. de Galligos	do	1 orange	1.00
W. L. Esser	do	6 plants	1.00
Rosa S. Romeo	do	22 figs	1.00
E. M. Villareal	do	1 mango	1.00
G. M. Gilbert	do	1 orchid plant	1.00
Marley Wolf	do	4 mangoes and 1 cotton boll	1.00
Margarita Costello	do	10 plants	1.00
Mrs. Lygia G. Quinones	do	4 avocado seeds	1.00
Julio Martin	do	5 sweet limes, 1 orange, and 1 mango.	1.00
Juan Saenz	do	3 quinces	1.00
Rebecca A. de Arreola	do	2 plants	1.00

[1] Released without payment of fine because she had no money.

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mary Ramirez	Laredo, Tex	3 plants	$1.00
Aurelio Gonzalez	do	23 oranges and 34 avocados	2.00
Mrs. Petra Solis	do	3 avocados	1.00
Concepcion M. Marmoleto	do	2 plants	1.00
Carmela G. de Ramirez	do	do	1.00
Clotilde Martinez	do	1 mango and 2 avocados	1.00
Augustina Gonzalez	do	1 plant	1.00
Guadalupe Cisernos	do	2 oranges	1.00
Guadalupe Santos	do	2 avocados	1.00
Refugio Osuma	do	10 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Maria Villarreal	do	6 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Angel Villarreal	do	10 avocados	1.00
Mr. Crispin Villarreal	do	13 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Dolores Belteron	do	3 avocados	1.00
Aurora Trevino	do	2 plants	1.00
Francisco Estrada	do	26 plants	1.00
Frederico Avila	do	1 mamey, 2 pears, and 1 mamey seed.	1.00
Celestina Hernandez	do	1 plant	1.00
Bibiana Pequerro	do	2 plants	1.00
Elise Flores	do	12 plants and 2 avocado seeds	1.00
Eduardo Enriquez	do	1 quince	1.00
Andrew Amaya	do	4 plants and 25 avocados	3.00
Augustine Gonzales	do	12 plants	1.00
Mrs. G. Gonzales	do	3 avocados	1.00
Cira Perez	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria O. de Mendoza	do	22 avocados	2.00
Mrs. Jessie Galvan	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Severa Buena	do	4 sweet limes	1.00
D. A. Will	do	4 plants	2.00
Mrs. A. O. Sanchez	do	2 plants	1.00
Luis Deltoyos	do	1 avocado	1.00
Juana Yorra	do	7 plants	1.00
Arnulfo Aguirre	do	28 avocados	2.00
Ignacio Cruz	do	18 plants	1.00
Mrs. John N. Ogden	do	4 plants	1.00
Elvira Taddi	do	1 plant	1.00
Celia Cantu	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Pedro G. Gonzales	do	7 plants and 2 quinces	2.00
Mrs. Sofia Mata	do	8 plants	1.00
Salvador Frausto	do	6 pomegranates	1.00
A. M. Zepeda	do	3 plants	1.00
Maria Escorbar	do	2 plants	1.00
Beatriz Gorza de Uridales	do	1 apple and 6 plums	1.00
Mrs. J. M. Valez	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Juan Bravo	do	3 bulbs	1.00
Alma Conception Allen	do	1 avocado	1.00
Juana Sandoval	do	2 plants	1.00
Louis Mayers	do	22 avocados	4.00
Oscar Gonzalez Lugo	do	23 avocados	1.00
Dolores Galacia Rodriguez	do	4 peaches	1.00
Roberto Sanchez	do	2 guavas	1.00
Mrs. Salas de Vasquez	do	9 Irish potatoes and 1 quince	1.00
Isabel M. Brenenma	do	2 guavas, 3 figs, 1 sweet lime, and 1 apple.	1.00
Navidad Ramirez	do	1 mango	1.00
Guadalupe F. Hernandez	do	2 plants	1.00
Candida Ruiz	do	22 plants	1.00
Jose Juarez	do	2 sweet limes	1.00
Dolores de Resendez	do	20 plants and 3 bulbs	1.00
Aurora Brava	do	3 plants and 8 cuttings	1.00
Beatrice Cuellar	do	7 plants	1.00
Mrs. J. V. Brava	do	5 plants	1.00
Anastacia Vasquez	do	4 avocados	1.00
M. Castro	Roma, Tex	1 stalk of cotton with 3 green bolls, 2 sweet limes, and 6 pomegranates.	1.00
Jose Maria Chapa	do	18 avocados	1.00

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941